



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The municipal district of Bolondron, to which the Atrevido colony belongs, has about 12,000 inhabitants. At a distance of 7 miles from the colony referred to is the Valiente plantation, where 2 cases of yellow fever occurred during the month of December last, which were duly reported. Since then there has been no knowledge of any new cases developing at the latter place.

The case now under consideration was detected, as in every instance reported in this province, in a Spanish immigrant who had left Habana two months ago and had worked steadily at the colony since that time without leaving the premises or having any communication with any focus of infection known to the sanitary authorities, who have made a close investigation of the case; therefore, the origin of the infection remains a mystery. It has, however, been ascertained that a gang of laborers from Habana direct arrived at the place over twenty-two days since, worked at the colony for about a week, and left for some other place fifteen days prior to the occurrence of this case. Although no sickness was observed in any of the gang while at the colony, it is possible that an extremely mild case, one of those spoken of as walking cases, may have occurred undetected among them or in some other resident of the colony, giving rise to the contagion in the present case.

In view of the impossibility of tracing the source of the infection, the diagnosis of the disease was considered doubtful until the post-mortem findings definitely proved it to be yellow fever.

A disinfecting gang has been ordered from Habana to the colony for the purpose of fumigating the premises and carrying out such other sanitary measures as are recommended in such cases to prevent the dissemination of the disease.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 6, as follows:

Week ended February 3, 1906: Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The Norwegian steamship *Albis*, which came from Puerto Cabello with cattle, was made to unload in the open bay, in quarantine, as a precautionary measure, although the vessel brought a clean bill of health and there was no sickness on board.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Status of cholera in Russia.

Consul-General Thackara reports, January 26, as follows:

During the period from January 4 to 14 there were registered in the government district of Lomza 6 cases of cholera, with 2 deaths; in the town of Prasnysz, government district of Plozk, from December 18 to 29, 21 cases of cholera, with 13 deaths.

HAWAII.

Plague at Kauai.

HONOLULU, *February 13, 1906.*

There were 2 deaths from plague at Kauai February 13.

HOBDY.